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GIBSON & COBEY'S COLUMN.

Weekly News Items of Great Importance to Readers of this Paper.

We have two stores, one at 325 12th Street, N. E., between C and D Streets, the other at 1245 G Street, N. E., Corner 13th and G Streets.

If you come to either store you will get treated right, and when your purchases have been made you will be satisfied that you never got such bargains before.

We are not in business for the fun of the thing, but we are satisfied to handle standard goods on a small margin of profit.

Parties traveling the Benning road or the Bladensburg road either, should stop at our 13th and G Street store, since it is only one square from H Street, and only one-half square from Maryland Avenue.

Among other STANDARD goods we handle Loeffler's smoked hams, Loeffler's corned hams, Loeffler's smoked sausage, goods that are acknowledged by everybody to be the very best.

We are having a large run on a special brand of elegant flour that is superior to other more expensive brands. Large sack 50 cents, half size 25 cents. By using this flour your bread will cost you less than 2 cents per loaf. When you learn our price by the barrel you will want about two barrels at a time.

Our choice roast beef from 8 cents to 12 cents per pound will do you good. Our steaks run from 10 cents to 18 cents per pound, but they are first class.

Soap, starch and soap powder are way down in price.

In the matter of canned goods we can usually save you from 1 cent to 3 cents per can.

We guarantee to please. By that we mean we guarantee to please you in the matter of service as well as in the matter of price.

We deliver all orders within a reasonable distance and deliver them promptly.

What we save in the matter of low rent you get the benefit of in the shape of low prices. A trial order will convince you of this.

GIBSON & COBEY,

Cash = Grocers,

325 12th St., N. E.

—AND—

1245 G St., N. E.

UNITED STATES COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

222 O Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
SESSION BEGINS OCTOBER 1st.
For prospectus and full information, address
C. BARNWELL ROBINSON, V. S. DEAN.

Jahn's Market,

E. JAHN, Prop.

Groceries, Meats, Provisions and
Teas and Coffees of standard ex-
cellence.

Home Dressed Meat a Specialty.

Boer-British War Notes.

Boer raiding parties have operated successfully in the southern part of the Orange Free State.

Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, has sent a personal letter of sympathy to General Joubert's widow.

A deadly lung sickness has broken out among the oxen with General Buller's army in Natal.

The circulation of the London newspapers has increased from twenty to 700 per cent. since the beginning of the war in South Africa.

War correspondents in South Africa say that the land in the vicinity of Kimberley is so sulphurous that even ants cannot exist upon it.

Schuyler Falls Fire Swept.
Fire destroyed about half the business portion of the town of Schuyler Falls, N. Y. Among the buildings burned were the Town Hall, two houses, a cheese factory, a barrel head factory, a storehouse and dry-house. The loss was about \$10,000.

J. W. WOOD,

PRACTICAL

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

826 10th St., N. E.

Repairing neatly done. Work
ready when promised.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

WILLIAM T. BETTS,

DEALER IN

WOOD AND COAL, FEED, HAY, GRAIN AND STRAW,

Office: 913 H Street, Northeast.

One of the oldest established Wood and Coal Dealers in the Northeast Section.

CARNEGIE'S PARTNER

MEN ALLIED WITH MILLIONAIRE IRON KING

Who Have Made Fortunes in Steel—
All Poor at the Start—One of
Them, Now a Millionaire, Formerly a
Day Laborer.

In the great fight between Henry Clay Frick and Andrew Carnegie for control of property worth millions, the other men concerned have been well nigh lost sight of, and yet there is a large number of them. Carnegie believes in young blood and brain. He is willing to pay it well, but none knows how to use it better than he. Of his 30 odd partners, one and all, like Carnegie himself, rose from the ranks of struggling clerks, brains and energy being their sole capital.

Henry Phipps, who owns 11 per cent of the Steel company's stock, his subscription being \$2,750,000, and who is now allied with the Frick forces, was one of Carnegie's earliest and most trusted partners. He is the son of a poor shoemaker in Allegheny City, where he was born and raised. His first employment was as clerk for a transfer firm. His acquaintance with Andrew Carnegie began at a meeting of a young people's debating society, in which Carnegie was the leading spirit.

Phipps formed a partnership with Thomas U. Miller in the iron business. They disagreed and Phipps appealed to Carnegie for aid. Carnegie bought an interest in the business against his will to save a friend. Phipps continued in the firm and has been Carnegie's steady friend for 37 years. By the irony of fate, Phipps, whom Carnegie saved and made a millionaire many times over, has now turned against Carnegie and taken sides with Frick. Phipps' friends, however, claim that it was Phipps who made Carnegie, as Carnegie only went into the iron business on Phipps' earnest solicitation.

There used to be a saying in Pittsburgh that there were three persons in the world that Carnegie loved—his wife, Henry Phipps and George Lauder.

Lauder is one of the consulting partners of the firm, and owns 4 per cent of the stock. This, at Frick's valuation, would be worth about \$10,000,000. Lauder is a Scotchman who came to the country about the same time as Andrew Carnegie. He began as a clerk and was admitted as a partner in the Carnegie concern when the firm of Carnegie & Bro. was formed in 1871. When the Frick-Carnegie war broke out Lauder sailed for Europe to be away from the strife, and is still there.

C. M. Schwab, president of the Carnegie company, was born in the village of Williamsburg, Pa., Feb. 18, 1862. His parents moved to Loretto, where his father owned a stage line. Young Schwab was educated in St. Francis' College at Loretto, and when 19 got a job as clerk in a store at Braddock, near the Carnegie mills. Soon afterward he entered the mills, also as a clerk. He had a talent for mechanical drawing that attracted the attention of W. R. Jones, the manager of the mills, who sent the youngster to a Pittsburgh night school.

Schwab's first position of prominence was assistant engineer at Braddock. He shortly became chief engineer. He planned the immense blast furnace plant of the Carnegie company at Braddock and the new rail mill which became famous all over the world. If Frick wins his suit Schwab's interest will be worth \$7,000,000. He gets a salary of \$50,000 a year as president.

Henry M. Curry has a 2 per cent interest in the company. He was a clerk in the Lucy furnaces in the '70s, and some time later was admitted to

the firm. He has been in ill health for some years. Mr. Carnegie "retired" him with Mr. Frick. The shock had such effect on Mr. Curry that he took to his bed the day he was retired, and several times since he has been reported as dying.

Henry W. Borntrager was a German immigrant and is first employment with the Carnegie concern was as a laborer in one of the Lawrenceville mills. He rose from one position to another until he became superintendent. He was admitted to partnership in 1886, and died several years ago leaving \$1,000,000.

L. C. Phipps, the second vice-president and treasurer of the Carnegie company, is a nephew of Henry Phipps. He owns two per cent of the stock. Personally he is with his uncle, but officially he is with Carnegie.

A. M. Moreland, Mr. Lovejoy's successor as secretary, is another telegrapher. He was given employment in the telegraphic department of Carnegie's city office in '83 at a salary of \$80 per month. He is now a director of both the steel and coke companies and owns a nice block of stock.

John Walker, another of Carnegie's early partners, who has joined Frick by taking the lead in court proceedings to enjoin the Frick-Coke company from selling Carnegie Coke at \$1.35 per ton when \$2 is the market price, is one of Pittsburgh's leading millionaires. He has not been on friendly terms with Mr. Carnegie since the latter ousted him from the presidency of the company 15 years ago, and there are some who say that Mr. Walker takes a special delight in seeking Mr. Carnegie's scalp.

Helpless.

He—"Would you scream if I were to take you in my arms and kiss you?" She—"What good would that do? Papa and mamma are away, and the walls and floors and ceilings of this flat are all deadened."—Chicago Times-Herald.

SEASON OF REST.

Lent is a Time for Gaining Flesh and Beauty.

Lent, in the eyes of the society girl, isn't only a time for fasting and prayer, but it is a very important period of semi-rest, during which the ravages wrought in face and form by the dissipation of the season may be repaired so that Easter will find her fresh and lovely again. Candy is entirely tabooed during this period. The money that she herself would spend for the sweets goes—well, it may go to the heathen or it may not; there's no use assuming that it's put aside to buy a parasol next summer, unless it really is. Percival's instructions on this point are very explicit—violet, and nothing else, will be graciously received during the penitential season, their purple chimes in so well with the general somber color scheme that it doesn't seem out of place to spend money for them. But candy is not the only thing abjured for the sake of abstinence and complexion. All sweets are given up, plain food and little of it eaten, and hot water in copious quantities takes the place of chocolate between meals, or other drinks which may have a deleterious effect on the roses and lilies of the skin. Even now the hours kept are not particularly early ones, but there's much more time to rest during the day—all the afternoon, in fact, until it is time for the 5 o'clock service, whether the maid goes wearing a dreamy look and where she assumes a prayerful pose that makes the men in the back pews wonder if this is indeed the butterfly girl who has seemed so frivolous all winter. Rest is the greatest of beautifiers, and to tell the truth, mildity is something too tired-looking now to be at her best, but she'll be fresh enough by Easter, with her dieting, her naps during the day, her long walks and the gymnastic exercises with which she rounds her arms and covers the harsh outlines of her angles with soft, curving, firm flesh. Indeed, if she adheres to the strict rules she has set to follow, she'll look like a lily herself before the 15th of April rolls around; a particularly healthy and attractive lily, too; but will she keep the rules that's the question?—Baltimore News.

Lead Pencils of Old.

Ancient writers mention the use of lead and graphite for ruling papyrus, and pencils fashioned rather crudely in the manner of those now in use were made in the sixteenth century. The graphite coming from the Borrowdale mine at Cumberland England

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